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Fanny Kemble In Lancaster

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"



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By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

IN that most delightful volume entitled, "An Old Turnpike-Road," published for private distribution in 1888, the author, Jacob L. Gossler, graphically describes the great ice freshet on the Susquehanna river near Columbia, Pa., his native home, in 1832. The bridge, which spanned the river at that place, was destroyed by the crushing ice, and the river was impassable for several days. Huge blocks of ice had piled high—from thirty to fifty feet—in the narrow gorge several miles below, and the back-water had flooded a portion of the town of Columbia. The water was several feet deep on the front street, while great fields of broken ice filled the river from shore to shore, and entire spans of the old bridge circled round and round. Of course, no communication was attempted with the opposite shore. In this condition of affairs, Frances Anne (Fanny) Kemble, then an actress of fine histrionic ability, who subsequently became noted as an author, and as a reader of the plays of Shakespeare, was obliged to remain in Columbia over night, at the General Washington tavern, which at that time was kept by Mr. Gossler's father.

Mr. Gossler's description of Fanny Kemble, who was at that time a young woman twenty-three years of age, is as follows:

"I saw her first, sitting squarely on the floor of the little parlor, in front of the open Franklin stove piled high with blazing logs. Presently, she rose, not 'like an exhalation,' but a solid, substantial reality of flesh and blood, a healthy young woman, with very black eyes, an exuberance of black hair, and a very determined mouth and manner. As yet, no one had ventured to cross the river: but cross it, in the morning, she must; and, after much coaxing and bargaining, two boatmen were found willing to make the attempt. With the Highland Chieftain, when eloping with Lord Ullin's daughter, Miss Kemble may have exclaimed:

'———Boatman, do not tarry!
And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row me o'er the ferry.'

Whether she thought of these well-known lines or not, the little boat with its precious freight succeeded in reaching the farther shore in safety, after almost as perilous, if not so fatal, an attempt as that described by Thomas Campbell in his beautiful and familiar poem of 'Lord Ullin's Daughter.' "

Two years later, Fanny Kemble was married to a Southern planter, Pierce Butler, and retired from the stage. The marriage not proving a happy one, Mrs. Butler returned to the stage in 1847. Later, following her father's example, she appeared, with much success, as a Shakespearean reader. It was in this capacity that she visited Lancaster.

The Lancaster Intelligencer of Tuesday, December 11th, 1849, contained the following announcement:

"Mrs. Fanny Anne Kemble, having been invited by a number of our citizens, has consented to come to Lancaster on Wednesday evening, December 12th, on which occasion she will read Shakespeare's play of Antony and Cleopatra, at the Mechanics' Institute. Doors open at 6:30. Reading commences at 7:30. Tickets 50 cents."

The succeeding issue of The Intelligencer stated that "Mrs. Kemble's reading of Shakespeare at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last is highly spoken of by all who had the pleasure of listening to her. The hall was crowded to overflowing."

The Mechanics' Institute was located at 31 South Queen street, and the theatre or hall in which the reading was given was in the rear of the building.

In 1877 Fanny Kemble returned to England where she lived until her death, which occurred January 15th, 1893.

OLE BULL AND ADELINA PATTI IN LANCASTER

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON Thursday evening, October 14th, 1852, Fulton Hall, now the Fulton Opera House, 10-16 North Prince street, was formally opened to the public, with imposing ceremonies.¹ Fifteen hundred tickets were distributed gratuitously by the promoter and owner, Christopher Hager; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was crowded. The Philharmonic Society, a local organization, and the Lancaster brass band, were present and played in superior style. A new composition, called "Fulton Polka," arranged expressly for the occasion, was very fine and elicited much applause. Hon. Alexander L. Hayes delivered an address, which was listened to with deep interest. His speech filled more than two columns in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, October 20th, 1852. He stated that the hall was named in honor of the famous inventor, Robert Fulton, and that it stood on the site of the old Lancaster jail. The building contained two halls above the basement, each more than one hundred feet in length; and also five other handsome and convenient apartments. The main hall, or saloon, was 105 feet, seven inches in length, by fifty-seven feet and nine inches in width. The ceiling was twenty feet and ten inches in height. About 1500 spectators could be accommodated on the floor.

One week after the formal opening, Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, gave a concert in the hall—Thursday evening, October 21st. The house was well-filled—not less than twelve hundred tickets having been sold. He was assisted by Maurice Strakosch, a popular pianist, and by the gifted Adelina Patti, vocalist, who, at that time, was a little girl nine years of age. Even at that youthful period, her singing was the delight and admiration of all who had the privilege of hearing her.

¹ The Lancaster Intelligencer, Tuesday, October 19th, 1852.

On the following evening, Friday, October 22nd, a concert was given in the hall by the Philharmonic Society. The room was filled with an appreciative audience, and the concert received much applause. The members of the society were assisted by the youthful Patti, Strakosch, and Miska Hauser, a celebrated composer and violinist of Philadelphia. The local papers stated that Hauser's playing on the violin was not inferior to that of the great Norwegian, Ole Bull himself. Both were, undoubtedly, accomplished musicians.²

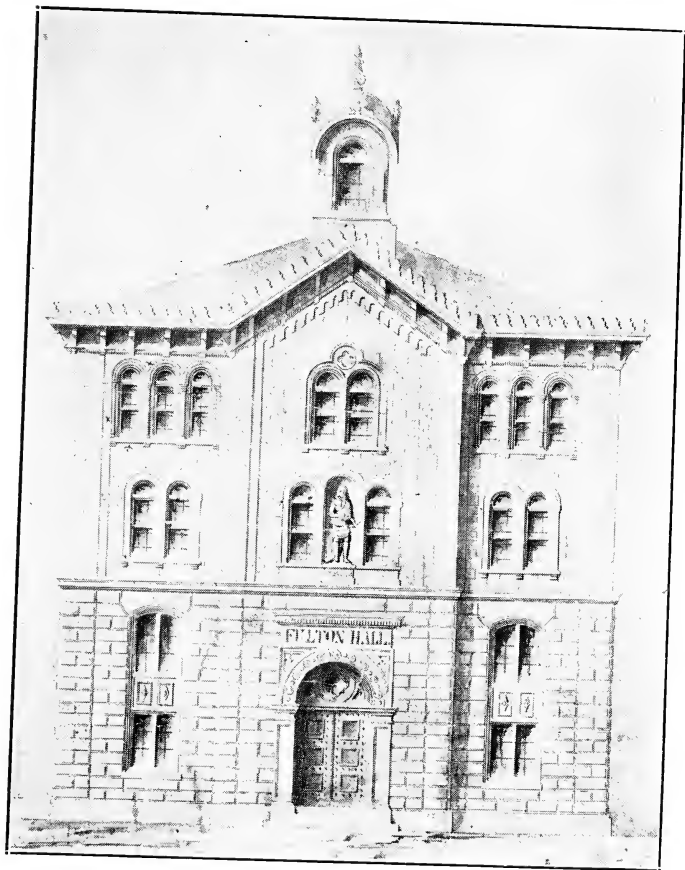
Ole Bull gave another concert in Fulton Hall on Saturday evening, October 23rd, which also was well attended; and it was claimed by those present that he surpassed his efforts on the preceding Thursday evening.

A little more than four years later, Ole Bull was in Lancaster again. The Lancaster Intelligencer of Tuesday, February 12th, 1856, contained the following in reference to his visit:

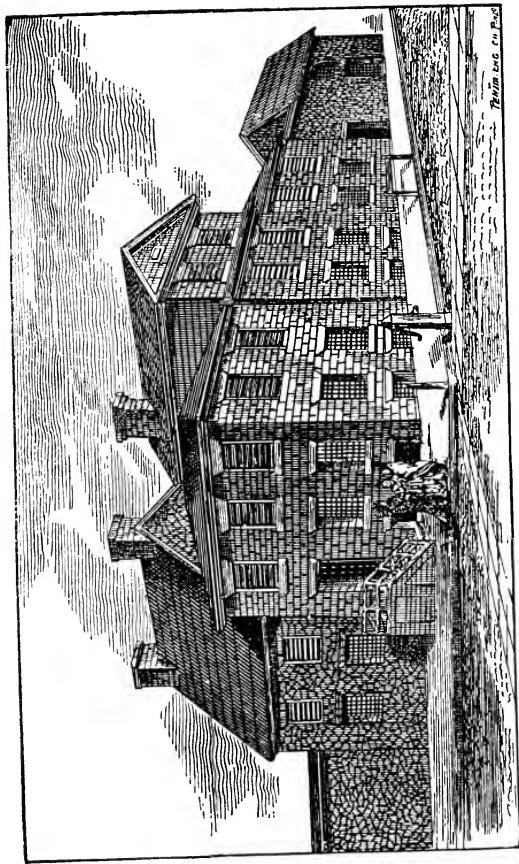
"Ole Bull's concert on Thursday evening [February 7th] last, was pretty well attended considering the very bad state of the weather. Ole Bull has the reputation of being the best violin performer in the world, and he certainly sustained that reputation on this occasion. His playing had a thrilling effect on the audience, and excited their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. Besides, there is a dignity and true gentlemanly bearing about Ole Bull which at once commands the respect and admiration of all who hear him. The artists who assisted him performed their parts admirably, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. We hope Ole Bull will favor us with another visit."

During his visit to America (1852-57) he bought 125,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, for a Norwegian colony, which was to have been called Oleana after his name; but he had been deceived in regard to the land-titles, and the project, after considerable expenditure, was abandoned. His death occurred August 17th, 1880, in the 71st year of his age.

² The Lancaster Intelligencer, Tuesday, October 26th, 1852.



Architect's drawing of Fulton Hall, now the Fulton Opera House. The original drawing is in possession of Mrs. Charles I. Landis, who graciously permitted this reproduction to be made.



OLD LANCASTER JAIL.

This building was situated on the northwest corner of West King and North Prince streets. It was here, in 1763, that the Paxtang Boys massacred a number of friendly Indians. Fulton Opera House now occupies a part of the site.

MUSTER ROLLS OF SOLDIERS FROM LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812

By MRS. J. V. R. HUNTER AND MRS. MARY OWEN STEINMETZ

Not long ago, an old record book was found in the office of the prothonotary in the court house of Reading, Berks county, Pa., bearing the following title: "Muster Roll of the field and staff officers of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Brigadier General John Addams, from the 1st of September, 1814, to the 1st of November, 1814."

On the front page is a note by Gabriel Hiester, Jr., which is as follows: "Herewith I send you the returns of our Brigade, also the General's book. I would thank you to be very careful that none of the returns are mislaid or lost, as they are the only official documents of the regiment."

"Gabriel Hiester, Jr."

"To Col. Shoemaker."

The contents of this interesting old record book are as follows:

Muster Roll of a company, commanded by Captain George Hambright, in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia.

OFFICERS.

George Hambright, Captain; Mathias Musser, First Lieutenant; Thomas R. Jordon, Second Lieutenant; Frederick Hambright, Ensign; Christian Wentz, First Sergeant; John Upperman, Second Sergeant; William Hambright, Third Sergeant; Peter Haman, Fourth Sergeant; John Clark, First Corporal; Mathew Boyd, Second Corporal; John Mason, Third Corporal; David Neilson, Fourth Corporal; Christian Haverstick, Quarter Master; Gottlieb Hasoleman, Fifer; Joseph Ferree, Drummer.

PRIVATEs.

Dayton Ball, Philip Boyle, Andrew Beamer.

William Crossin, Joseph Chambers, William Cummings.

Sylvester Doyle, Hugh Dougherty, Henry Diffenbach, H. Joseph Davis, Francis Deihl.

Joseph Emanuel.

William Frick, Jacob Frick, William Foesig.

William Glatz, Godfrey Greider, Michael Gross, Jacob Graeff.

Charles Heitz, James Hughs, John Hassen, James Hyser, Daniel Haines, George Hale, William Hensil.

Benjamin Kingrey.

Lewis Levi.

John Marsh, Mathew Mecklin, Philip Mayers, John Miller, James Miller, Hugh McDevitte.

Henry Overman.

William Pugh.

George Rysinger, George Reitzel, William Rudesil, Mathias Roberts.
William Shubert, Stacey Swem, Jacob Seiner, Thomas Smith, Michael
Strein, John Shaw, Andrew Scott, Christian Smith.
James Thomas, W. Thomas Thompson, John Turner.
John Whiteside, Hugh Watson, Lewis Worrell.
James Young.
Daniel Zahn.

The names of Joseph Forry, Drummer; William Hambright, Sergeant;
Peter Haman, Sergeant; and George Haverstick, Quarter Master, are "crossed
off."

Thomas Brown, Private, deserted September 22nd, 1814.

All the officers and privates are listed under Lancaster, Pennsylvania,
the place of their residence.

Muster Roll of a company, Commanded by Captain Jacob Snyder, Second
Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia.

OFFICERS.

Jacob Snyder, Captain; John E. Scott,¹ First Lieutenant; George Welsh,
Ensign; Sampson Brown, First Sergeant; Archibald Scott, Second Sergeant;
Patrick McGivern, Third Sergeant; Phillip Fordney, Fourth Sergeant; Nicholas
Hartley, Corporal; Jackson I. John, Corporal; Henry Miller, Corporal; Rudolph
Nagle, Corporal; Anthony Lechler, Drummer.

PRIVATEES.

Jacob Bortel, John Brown, George Bruner, William Brown, John Buckley,
Isaac Bennet.

John Christ,² Robert Campbell, Andrew Collins.

Jacob Danner.

Casper Fordney, Henry Ferree, George Fenefrock, Frederick Fetter.

Henry Garlack, Christian Greider, Charles Goldsmith.

James Heiny, Lewis Hart, Jacob Hoover, Nathaniel Haunch, John Hatz,
William Haunch, Robert Hamilton.

Joseph Jourdan.

John Kreamer, John Ketch, Joseph Kauts, George Kreamer, William Kee,
Henry Keiler.

Josiah Leahman, Coleman Lutz, Joseph Leinbach, Phillip Lanehart, John
Lawrance, Alexander Lithgon, John Lambert.

James Merrida, Patrick McGlauchlin, John McGinnis, John Miley, Archi-
bald McCurdy.

¹ Resigned. October 22nd, 1814.

² Discharged. October 17th, 1814.

Jacob Nauman.

William Oaster.

Isaac Pickle.

George Roth,³ Thomas Russel, Jacob Roth.

Charles Stoeck, Mathias Smith, Peter Shucker, Andrew Sprecker, John Seider, John Slauter.

Emanuel Wineland, Richard Waters, John Wagner, Joseph White.

Daniel Young, John Young, Adam Young.

George Welsh, Ensign, resided in Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pa.

All other officers and privates resided in Lancaster borough.

Samuel Humus, Aide-de-camp in brigade staff, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Brigadier General John Addams.

Appointed November 1st, 1814.

Samuel Heimes, Surgeon (till October 1st. Transferred to First Regiment, First Brigade) in Muster Roll of field and staff officers of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Brigadier General John Addams, from September 1st, 1814, to November 1st, 1814.

George Hitzelberger, Captain, Second Regiment, Second Brigade.

Samuel Wright, Fourth Sergeant.

Robert Reed, First Corporal.

George Bacastose, Second Corporal.

Privates: Andrew Disert, Michael Deitrick, John Deitrick, Samuel Entreeker, Christian Fick, George Gardner, Joseph Gavison, Henry Guin, William Holsworth, Peter Howenstine, James Lomax, Paterick McLaughlin, John Mayers, Henry Neff, Andrew Selbert, George Seisoltz, Jr., Henry Underman, Samuel Wright.

Deserted. Entreeker, Howenstine, McLaughlin, Underman.

Muster Roll of field staff officers of the Rifle Regiment, commanded by Brigadier General John Addams.

William Hamilton, Lieutenant Colonel.

Isaac Lightner, Adjutant.

Thomas Davis, Quarter Master.

Jacob Brenner, Quarter Master Sergeant.

Derrick Fahnestock, Surgeon's Mate.⁴

Muster Roll of a company of riflemen, commanded by Captain John Reitzel.

³ Dead. October 26th, 1814.

⁴ The foregoing are the names of Lancaster county men who served in other companies, as stated. (Note by Mrs. Mary Owen Steinmetz).

OFFICERS.

John Reitzel, Captain; Henry E. Heinitsh, First Lieutenant; James Jeffries, Second Lieutenant; Frederick Greenwood, Ensign; Thomas Sharer, First Sergeant; John McCurdy, Second Sergeant; Richard Coleman, Third Sergeant; William A. Rigg, Fourth Sergeant; Maurice Spillaun, First Corporal; John Fultz, Second Corporal; William Howard, Third Corporal; Hugh Sanders, Fourth Corporal; Frederick Heinitsh, Bugler.

PRIVATES.

George Anderson, William Arthur.
 Stephen Bailey, Benjamin Bedel, Abraham Bidner, William Bell, Felix Binkley, Herman Benner.
 Edward Callihan, Samuel Cunningham.
 John Duden.
 Jeromiah Eckart.
 William Foulitz, Edward Fitzgerald, Joseph Fisher.
 George Graeff, Jr.
 John Harsh, Stephen Hornberger.
 Daniel Johnson, John Jackson.
 Daniel Keyler.
 Henry Lyman,
 John Marron, John Michael, William Michael, Anselm Moore, Charles McCoy, Barney McGerand, John Messersmith.
 John Prutzman.
 John Reily, Jacob Rees.
 Elijah Sloan, George Stornbach, Michael Smith, John Smith.
 All the officers and privates are listed in the record under Lancaster borough, as the place of their residence.

Muster Roll of a company of riflemen, commanded by Captain George Musser.

OFFICERS.

George Musser, Captain; Gotlieb Hill, First Lieutenant; George Wien, Second Lieutenant; Leonard Eicholtz, Lieutenant; Daniel McKenzie, First Sergeant; George Huffnagle, Second Sergeant; Peter Huffnagle, Third Sergeant; Samuel Fordney, Bugler; Jacob Bower, Fifer; Jacob Garber, Drummer; William Backenstose, First Corporal; John Bomberger, Second Corporal; Jacob Moyer, Third Corporal; Abram Musser, Fourth Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Albright, William Albright, Michael Algier.
 Mathias Barton, John Block, J. Bomberger, John Bonnet, Henry Brenner, Jacob Brenner, Benjamin Bricelan, Henry Brubaker, Casper Bruner, Sr., Casper Bruner, Jr., ———— Buckins, John Burk,⁵ Christian Burk.

⁵ Deserted.

Robert Carson, Peter Colsher.

Jacob Danner, George Daub, Samuel Davis, Thomas Davis, William Dealer,
Jacob Delauder, Adam Dellet, George Detrick.

Lewis Ealer, Michael Earman, Robert Elliot, Jacob Evans.

John Ferree, John Ferree, Jr., William Ferece, Thomas Fitzgerald, Jacob
Frailey.

Mathias Graeff, John Green, Neal Green.

William Heiney, Norman Holmes, John Hoover, George Hoover, John
Hubert,⁶ Peter Huffnagle, Michael Huffnagle.

Samuel Jones, Casper Jordon, Michael Jordon.

John Kellar, Isaac Kirk, Jacob Kitch, Paul Krider, Michael Kline,
Augustus Kuhn.

Isaac Lightner, John Lind, James Lyon.

Benjamin Markey, Philip Metzgar, William Miller, Charles Muldoon,
Jonathan Milford, Adam Musketnoos, Francis McCan, Robert McClure,
Samuel McClure, Stephen McCoy, John McGonigle, Andrew McLean,
Samuel McLenejan.

George Nagle.

Moses Palmer, John Patterson, John Powel, Henry Pyle.

Jacob Reinhart, Peter Rexroth, John Ritter,⁷ John Reese, George Rollin-
son, Adam Retharmel.

George Seisholtz, Philip Shartzter, Edward Shubbrook, Josiah Shufflebot-
tom, ——— Simpson, Jacob Smith, Jasper Smith, George Snodgrass, Peter
Spryker, George Stake, Gustavus Stoy.

——— Tendal, ——— Titus, Jacob Tripple, John Trisler.

Thomas Wallace, Adam Weidler, Christian White, Levi White, Stacy Win-
ter, John Wise.

Ephraim Zeller.

⁶ Dead. November 5th, 1814.

⁷ Claimed by the United States Government as a deserter.

LETTERS OF JAMES BUCHANAN

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

(Continued from page 153.)

TO EMANUEL C. REIGART, ESQUIRE.¹

In the Marietta Pioneer of Friday, August 15th, 1828, appeared an article with the following imposing caption:

"Fathers! Husbands! Brothers! — read — pause — reflect — and then vote for James Buchanan, if you can!"

The Lancaster Journal of Friday, August 22nd, 1828, in answer to the attack on our congressman by the Marietta paper, contained the following:

"This article charged Mr. Buchanan with having asserted, 'within the hearing of two or more respectable witnesses, that Mrs. Adams, the wife of our chief magistrate, *was born out of wedlock!* a term synonymous with bastard.' The commentary which is then given in the Marietta Pioneer upon this text, is too vile and horrible even to mention, and could proceed from no other than a heart as wicked, depraved and diabolical as Satan himself could ever have *hoped* to find among the sons of the fallen Adam. But it is not our object at present to comment upon the character of those who have been guilty of this outrage upon society for, we regret to say, that during the present political contest, there have been too many examples on the side of the coalition, of a total disregard of truth or a decent respect for the opinions of society, in many of the charges which have been made in their prints . . ."

The Lancaster Journal also published sworn statements from M. Brooke Buckley, of Laurel Works, and John Longenecker and James Humes, of Lancaster, who supported the local newspaper and our representative in the Congress of the United States against the malicious lies in the Marietta Pioneer.

Mr. Buchanan had good grounds, no doubt, for accusing Emanuel C. Reigart, of Lancaster, for furnishing the editor of the Marietta Pioneer with the information upon which the dastardly attack was based. Upon his return to Lancaster, Mr. Buchanan lost no time in dispatching the following severe rebuke to Mr. Reigart:

"Lancaster, August 19th, 1828.

"Sir:

"The note which you addressed to me on the 7th inst., and the honorable sentiments which it contains, are the only reasons why I address you on the present occasion.

"Upon my return from Franklin county last night, the Marietta Pioneer was placed in my hands, which contains an attack upon me that I shall not characterise by any epithet. It relates to Mrs. Adams, a lady for whom I have ever felt the highest respect, and whom I defended publicly, last winter, upon the floor of the House of Representatives; a lady of whom I spoke

¹ Lancaster Journal, Friday, August 22nd, 1828.

repeatedly at the Yellow Springs, in the highest terms.

"The fact is not to be disguised that suspicion has fallen upon you and another gentleman; and you are believed by some, to be the person who furnished the information upon which the article in the Marietta Pioneer is predicated. There were other gentlemen present who have a distinct recollection of the whole conversation, out of a misrepresentation of which, this article must have arisen. I wish you, therefore, to state to me, whether I used any language upon the occasion, disrespectful to Mrs. Adams; and whether I did not condemn the introduction into the newspapers, of the allegation, whether true or false, that she was born out of lawful wedlock. I wish you to state the whole truth.

"Honorable men have a common interest, with which politics should never interfere, in preventing the misrepresentation of casual private conversations from being introduced into the newspapers.

"From your obedient servant,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

"To Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq."

FROM EMANUEL C. REIGART, ESQUIRE.²

"Lancaster, August 19th, 1828.

"Sir:

"Your note of this day has been handed to me. I am not astonished that the circulation of the remark which fell from you at the Yellow Springs, relative to Mrs. Adams, and which has lately become the subject of newspaper discussion, should be attributed to me. Nothing that may happen in the political world can astonish me, since the late shameless reiterated attacks which John Reynolds has thought proper to make on me, through the medium of the Lancaster Journal.

"Without reference to what may be the recollections of the other gentlemen, who were present at the time the remark was made, and without being concerned over who may suspect me of having reported the conversation, I will endeavor to state my recollection of the matter, which, as nearly as I can recollect, is as follows: Henry G. Long and myself were, during the evening on which the remark was made, sitting on the portico at the house of Col. Bones, at the distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the southeastern angle; you were very near, or at the angle. Some persons were on the eastern portico; who they were I do not know. There was some conversation in relation to the charge, *said to have been made by the administration presses*, that General Jackson's mother had been married to a mulatto man; you then said (as I understood), in answer to that charge: 'That Mrs. Adams was born out of wedlock,' or 'that it was said that Mrs. Adams was born out of wedlock;' whether the former or the latter expression was used, I cannot now be positive, and could only give my impressions. It is but justice, however, to state, that your remark was altogether in reference to the *alleged charge*

² Lancaster Journal, Friday, August 22nd, 1828.

against Mrs. Jackson; it was free from any apparent bitterness or malice, and did not appear to be designed to injure Mrs. Adams, judging from the tone of your voice and your manner at the time.

"Immediately after you had made the remark, I left the portico and went into the house; any other remark that you may have made concerning Mrs. Adams, I did not hear; in fact, I did not charge my memory with the remark you had made, and did not suppose that it would elicit any newspaper discussion. On the following Monday, I left the Springs for Philadelphia, and, on my return a few days afterwards, I heard your remarks with respect to Mrs. Adams, spoken of at Lancaster.

"I perceive by your note that I am suspected of having furnished the information upon which the article in the Marietta Pioneer is predicated. Those who choose to suspect me, may; I shall not use any means to remove their suspicions; they wish me to prove a negative, and I decline, and will leave it to time to fix or remove their suspicions.³

"I am very respectfully,

"E. C. REIGART."

"To Hon. James Buchanan."

TO ZACHARIAH POULSON,
EDITOR, THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.⁴

"Washington, March 6th, 1830.

"To the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser:

"Sir:

"I am induced to address you, from having this moment observed a communication in relation to myself in your paper of the 4th instant, which does me great injustice. Your character is a sufficient pledge that you would never, intentionally, suffer your paper to become the means of doing injury to any man.

"On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, I made some remarks in favor of printing an extra number of the report of the committee on Indian Affairs, which was on that day presented to the House by Mr. Bell, its chairman. These remarks were reported in the Telegraph: and sketches of them were given in the Journal and Intelligencer. In the latter paper the sketch was so incorrect (an unusual occurrence) that I complained of it immediately to one of the editors, though I did not at the time think it a matter of sufficient importance to ask for a correction. From this incorrect sketch, the editor of the National Gazette selected the *middle* of a single sentence, omitting the beginning and the end, and made it a text for a commentary not very complimentary to myself. This article may probably have led the author of the communication in your paper into error.

"That I may be correctly represented before the public in Philadelphia,

³ It is pleasant to note the name of Mr. Reigart affixed to an invitation to a complimentary dinner tendered to Mr. Buchanan in 1848.

⁴ Lancaster Journal, Friday, March 12th, 1830.

whose good opinion I am anxious to deserve, I would thank you to publish the remarks *which I did make*, on the subject. For that purpose I enclose you the *Telegraph* of the 26th ultimo.

"I never did say, nor did I ever think, that all the individuals, or a majority, or even any considerable portion of them, who have memorialized Congress on the subject of Indian Affairs, were 'enthusiasts;' and to those persons, whom I did thus denominate, I attributed pure motives even in stronger terms than have been attributed to me in the *Telegraph*.

"By publishing this letter, and my remarks, you will do justice to

"Yours, respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

"To Zachariah Poulson, Esq."

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.⁵

"Washington, April 23rd, 1830.

"To the Electors of the Fourth Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Composed of the Counties of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster:

"Having, at a public meeting in Lancaster, a short time after my last election, declared my intention not to be a candidate for Congress at the next election, I now deem it proper, in this manner, to make that intention known throughout the district. This is done to prevent misapprehension, and to give you time to select a suitable person as my successor.

"It is well known to my friends, that it was not my desire to have served longer than three terms in Congress; but circumstances rendered it proper, in the opinion of those in whose judgment I confided, that I should be a candidate for a fourth, and a fifth election. At the close of the present Congress, I shall have been longer, in continued succession, a member, than any representative from Pennsylvania, with whom I have ever served. This I attribute altogether to your partial indulgence; and it would ill become me longer to trespass on your kindness.

"I have taken a decided part in most of the important measures before Congress, since I became your representative; yet I am not aware that, by you, my legislative conduct has ever been the subject of censure; and it has been my most valued reward to know, that it has not unfrequently met your cordial approbation. When you approved, you warmly commended; and when you differed from me in opinion, you never questioned the integrity of my motives.

"So long as memory endures, I shall entertain a most grateful sense of the numerous obligations which I owe to constituents, who have so kindly, generously and affectionately supported me, in the many political conflicts in which it was my lot to have been involved. In thus taking my leave of you,

⁵ Lancaster Journal, Friday, May 7th, 1830.

after so long a period of service, I cannot omit the occasion of offering up my most ardent prayers for your health, happiness and prosperity.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

TO WILLIAM BUEHLER, INNKEEPER, HARRISBURG.⁶

The Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, who in 1891 was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., is a son-in-law of the late William Buehler, who kept a tavern in Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Buehler was a son-in-law of George Wolf, governor of Pennsylvania, from December, 1829, to December, 1835. Through his connection with the Buehler family, Mr. Robinson has come into possession of a number of the valuable public and private papers of Governor Wolf. In the collection, is a letter from James Buchanan to William Buehler. It is interesting in that it discloses the careful habits of Mr. Buchanan early in life.

The letter is as follows:

"Lancaster, August 18th, 1830.

"Dear Sir:

"I believe I left a night shirt in the room which I occupied at your house. If so, please to send it to me by the stage or any other mode of conveyance which may offer.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

"To Mr. Buehler, Innkeeper, Harrisburg."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.⁷

"Washington City, February 5th, 1835.

"To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal:

"Sir:

"I have observed, with profound gratitude, that my Democratic fellow-citizens of the county of Lancaster have brought my name before the public for the office of Vice-President. Permit me, through your paper, to express to them my warmest acknowledgments of this new testimony of their regard.

"Under existing circumstances, I believe I should best promote the harmony and success of the Democratic party throughout the Union, by declining to become a candidate for this distinguished honor. My determination thus to act has been freely communicated to all my friends who have consulted me on the subject; and I am glad that the nomination in Lancaster county affords me an opportunity of making that determination public.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

⁶ The Lancaster Intelligencer, Tuesday, July 21st, 1891.

⁷ Lancaster Journal, Friday, February 13th, 1835.

REPLY TO INVITATION TO A PUBLIC DINNER IN HONOR
OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON.⁸

"Lancaster, July 17th, 1835.

"Gentlemen:

"It would afford me the highest gratification to be able to unite with my Democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in doing honor to a man who has done so much honor to his country as Edward Livingston.⁹ Unfortunately, however, my engagements prevent me from accepting your kind invitation.

"Every American who visits the continent of Europe has cause to feel proud of the character of his country. The simple name of an American citizen is there a passport to higher favor, among the wise and the good, than all the vain titles with which the privileged classes of other countries are bedecked. We have acquired much of our present high standing among the nations of the earth, by battling bravely and successfully in a righteous cause, against the gigantic and united power of England. The world is now convinced that the American Eagle can neither be injured nor insulted with impunity. Such a conviction, whilst it elevates the character of our country, is our very best security against foreign war. But this exalted station can only be maintained by the strictest public faith and justice towards all nations, and by a prompt manifestation of our ability and will, to compel other nations to make these great principles the rule of their conduct towards ourselves.

"Let us once barter our national honor for money—let us once yield an apology to a foreign nation for the sake of obtaining dollars and cents—and not sooner would the touch of guilt mar the purity of the female character, than would we sink to the lowest level in the scale of nations. Those who ask, and those who would present an apology, under such circumstances, are equally unmindful of what they owe their country. Disguise it as we may, the brave and gallant nation which withholds from us the payment of a just debt, in order to extort an apology for a supposed national insult, has tarnished her fair fame, and has exposed herself to the ridicule of the world. What would be thought of the chivalry of an individual, who, upon being insulted by his creditor, instead of instantly cancelling the debt, and then demanding satisfaction, would content himself by gravely informing the insulter, that he should not receive the money justly due to him, until he would make an apology. Such is now the false position in which France is placed before the world. That she may speedily extricate herself from it by render-

⁸ Lancaster Journal, Friday, July 24th, 1835.

⁹ Edward Livingston, a prominent jurist and statesman, was graduated at Princeton College in 1781. In 1775, he became a member of the House of Representatives; and in 1829 was a United States senator. In 1831 he was appointed secretary of state. In 1833, he went to France as minister plenipotentiary, and was successful in securing payment of the indemnity on account of French spoliations. He died in 1836.

ing us justice, must be the ardent wish of every American who remembers her brilliant career and her services in the cause of our Independence.

"But it is impossible, that under any circumstances, the Government of the United States, can ever make an apology to a foreign nation, for anything contained in a message of the President to Congress. Any attempt to compel it is a direct attack upon our independent and free action as a nation; and if submitted to, would establish a precedent under which foreign nations might interfere between the different branches of our own government. It would open the door wide for foreign influence, which has ever been the bane of republics. The Senate and House of Representatives would thus be converted into appellate tribunals to try a co-ordinate branch of the government, upon the accusation of a foreign nation. We never can submit that our Executive shall be responsible for his communications to Congress, to any power except that of God and his country. The moment we tolerate any other principle we forfeit our national independence.

"But this question has been placed at rest forever by the unanswerable argument of Mr. Livingston. All men of all parties, within my knowledge, heartily unite in this opinion. It is gratifying to observe that upon this question, involving as it does the honor of the country, there are no party distinctions. We are all Americans.

"It is fortunate that the peculiar circumstances in which our minister was placed enabled him, without departing from the position which he had rendered impregnable, to make a full and triumphant explanation of the conduct of the President. This explanation, sanctioned as it has been by him, will be and ought to be perfectly satisfactory to France. Should we be mistaken in this anticipation, the Nation will be up as one man, and say, 'perish the sum, if it were a thousand millions, rather than submit to self-degradation!'

"In conclusion, will you please present to the company, in my name, the following statement:

"'National, like individual character, can only be preserved by national faith, and when the occasion demands it by national firmness.'

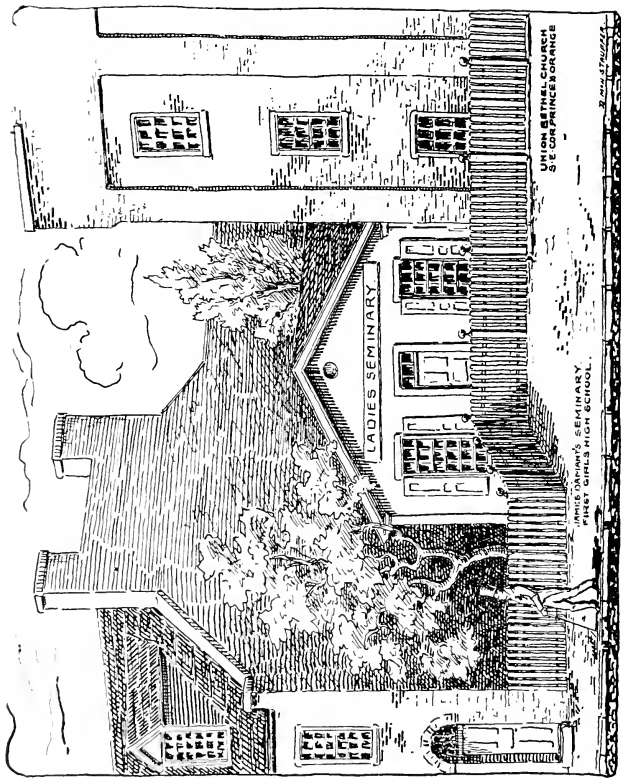
"Yours very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

(To be continued)



The Right Reverend Samuel Bowman, D. D.
Born May 21st, 1800; died August 3rd, 1861.
Associate Rector of St. James's Parish, Lancaster,
1827 to 1830;
Rector, 1830 to 1861;
Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania,
1858 to 1861.
From a painting by Jacob Eichholtz,
owned by St. James's Parish.



James Damant's School for Young Ladies, 42-44 West Orange street, Lancaster. Drawing by David McNeely Stauffer, from a painting of the old Union Bethel, now the First Church of God, by E. R. Hammond, about 1844.

BISHOP BOWMAN'S POEM*

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

IN view of the fact that Americans are celebrating, during the year 1932, the bicentenary anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, the "Father of his Country," especial interest attaches to the publication of a bit of poetry written many years ago by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, assistant bishop of Pennsylvania and beloved rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal church, Lancaster, from 1830 to 1861.

James Damant, organist of St. James's church and an excellent scholar, taught a school for young ladies, which was quite famous in its day, and which was attended by girls of the best families in Lancaster. Some of our older citizens will doubtless remember that this seminary stood on the site 42-44 West Orange street, now occupied by the American Seed company.

Mr. Damant was a fine man, but being an Englishman, he could hardly have been expected to sympathize with Americans in their reverence for the illustrious Washington, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His pupils were indignant and disappointed to learn that their cherished dream of having a holiday on the twenty-second of February was to be denied them as it did not meet with the least favor from him. But Lancaster girls in those days were not so profoundly impressed with the idea that everything "English," was correct, as some girls of the present seem to be, and they vigorously protested against the possibility of losing their anticipated holiday. A committee from the school was appointed to seek Bishop Bowman for counsel and assistance; and he, with the tact and kindness for which he was noted, enabled the young ladies to accomplish their desire by composing for them the following simple lines:

"The day has dawned, the glorious day
That saw Columbia's hero born,
Our country's hope, our country's stay,
When war's dark clouds were o'er us thrown.

"The first in war, in honor, peace!
We hail with joy his natal day;
And from our studies beg release
To spend it as a holiday."

This poem was signed by the scholars as a petition, and upon its presentation to Mr. Damant he very wisely granted the request, and doubtless saved himself from much unkindly criticism.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Damant in addition to being a good teacher, possessed a scientific mind and helped to introduce the daguerreotype to citizens of Lancaster, if we are to believe the account which appeared in the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal of Tuesday, January 4th, 1842:

"We invite attention to the advertisement of James Damant and Dr. William B. Fahnestock, two gentlemen well-known in this city for their scientific attainments, proposing to take likenesses by the new daguerreotype process. We have seen several miniatures taken by these gentlemen—one a likeness of Dr. George Barrett Kerfoot and the other of Mr. Damant, and in both cases the resemblance is perfect, even to the most trifling feature. We understand that they have acquired a knowledge of this astonishing process unaided by any instruction, save such as they were enabled to glean from published accounts; and the result is that they have brought it to a state of more perfection than any we have seen in the cities. These gentlemen are our fellow-citizens, and it behooves us to encourage what is emphatically native talent."

* First published in The Lancaster Intelligencer, of Thursday, February 22nd, 1894.

Minutes of The Lancaster County Historical Society

June 3rd, 1932

The monthly meeting of The Lancaster County Historical Society was held on the above date, in the Society's building, 307 North Duke street, and was called to order at 7:30, P. M., by the president, Prof. Herbert H. Beck. About fifty members were present.

On May 6th, 1932, the date of our last regular meeting, the treasurer, Albert K. Hostetter, reported a balance of \$1,055.37. The receipts since then have amounted to \$8.50, and the expenditures to \$192.44, leaving a balance in the treasury, on June 3rd, of \$871.43.

The librarian, William F. Worner, reported the following donations: A miscellaneous collection of books, pamphlets, letters, etc., from the estate of the late David F. Magee, Esq.; and a number of bound volumes from L. B. Herr, Sr.

George R. Seiffert, 5945 Cobbs Creek parkway, Philadelphia, was elected to membership in the Society.

After the usual business had been transacted, Prof. Beck invited the first vice-president, Judge Benjamin Champneys Atlee, to preside. The speaker of the evening was Thomas Frederick Woodley, Esq., a prominent member of the Bangor, Pa., bar and assistant United States district attorney, who delivered a masterly address on "Thaddeus Stevens as a Man." Mr. Woodley is an authority on the Great Commoner and has spent money and time in patient and painstaking research in his study of the subject. He has prepared a Life of Stevens, which, it is hoped, will be published in the near future. The opening of the address was broadcast over the local radio station W.G.A.L. As this was the first time the Society has broadcasted; the half-hour assigned to the speaker was not long enough for him to conclude his admirable address. At the urgent request, however, of the presiding officer, he continued, without the use of the radio, for a half-hour longer, to the great enjoyment and enlightenment of the audience.

Judge Atlee introduced the speaker with appropriate remarks, and when Mr. Woodley had concluded his address, the learned jurist opened the discussion with an informative address on the labors of Thaddeus Stevens in Congress at a critical period in American history.

An exhibition of Stevens' manuscripts, letters, books, pictures and articles, some of which belong to the Society, and others loaned for the occasion by members and friends, received much attention.

A pleasant social hour followed, at which refreshments were served. Alpheus M. Angstadt was the genial host.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to the first Friday in September.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE HENSEL HALDY,

Recording Secretary.

Minutes of The Lancaster County Historical Society

September 9th, 1932

The monthly meeting of The Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening, September 9th, in the assembly room of the Society's building, 307 North Duke street. It was called to order at 7:30 o'clock by the president, Prof. Herbert H. Beck. Forty-two members were present.

A. K. Hostetter, treasurer, reported a balance of \$871.43 on June 3rd, —the date of our last meeting. The receipts since then have amounted to \$621.50, including the appropriation of \$600.00 from the commissioners of Lancaster county. The payments amounted to \$759.58, leaving a balance in the treasury, on September 9th, of \$733.35. The Society voted that the expenses incurred in the erection of a boulder and bronze tablet at Indian-town, Cocalico township, Lancaster county, be paid from the Marker Fund.

The librarian, William F. Worner, reported the following donations: Record book of ground rents in Lancaster city, minute book of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, and tokens used by patrons of the New Holland Turnpike Company, from Mrs. Edward Penrose Brinton; seven annual printed reports of the Burkholder Family Reunion, from J. C. Burkholder; sandstone date stone from the old Relay tavern, Walnut and Prince streets, erected in 1766, from Isaiah M. Witmer; program of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Shaarai Shomayim congregation, from Dr. Harry A. Elins; draft of the old Newport road, from M. Luther Heisey; and a published history of the Long family, from the author, William G. Long.

Charles Messer Stow, W. J. L. Walker, J. Clyde Heath, H. C. Burgard, D. B. Missimer and Miss Bernice Boyer were nominated for membership in the Society.

Albert K. Hostetter reported that he had received a letter from the Lancaster City School Board exempting the Society from payment of tax on its property.

A committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, Esq., C. H. Martin and Mrs. D. B. Landis, was appointed to answer a communication relative to a paper to be read before our Society.

The president reported that Sunday, October 16th, had been selected as the date on which to unveil a bronze tablet marking the site of the Nanticoke Indian settlement in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pa. The committee appointed to arrange for the event, consists of Dr. Harry Bender, Prof. Herbert H. Beck, Harry Hibshman, Henry Bomberger, Phares Brubaker, Amos Eberly, Michael Eberly, Louis Eberly, Mrs. Paris Snyder, D. H. Landis, Alger Shirk, A. K. Hostetter, Milton H. Dittenbaugh, G. F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Rev. Dr. Martin W. Schweitzer, Miss Lena Hertz, Mrs. Albert M. Herr, Alpheus M. Angstadt and Miss Gertrude H. Haldy.

A paper entitled, "Horse-racing in Lancaster County," was read by Prof. Herbert H. Beck.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, October 7th.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE HENSEL HALDY,
Recording Secretary.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

ORGANIZED 1886

REORGANIZED 1896

INCORPORATED 1901

The regular meetings of the Society are held on the first Friday of each month, from September to June, inclusive, at 7:30 P. M., in the Society's building, 307 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa. No meetings are held during July and August.

Every person whose heart beats responsive to the effort to preserve the history and traditions of our noble county, is specially invited to become a member of this Society. Application blanks may be had at the building or through the officers.

Annual dues, \$3.00; Marker dues, \$5.00 in addition to the annual dues. This additional \$5.00 becomes a part of a fund created for the purpose of erecting tablets on old buildings and for marking other sites of historical interest in Lancaster city and county. Sustaining Membership, \$10.00; Life Membership, \$100.00.

A literary and social entertainment is held every spring, and a delightful outing every summer, to which members and their friends are cordially invited.

The Society issues ten pamphlets annually, containing historical papers and addresses read at the ten stated meetings. Members whose dues are paid regularly and promptly, are entitled to receive these publications.

Historical papers relative to our city and county are earnestly solicited to be read at our meetings and preserved. The Society will appreciate the return of such issues of our historical pamphlets as our members do not care to preserve, as there are many calls for them.

Historical relics are always acceptable and are carefully treasured. The Society will also be glad to receive, in written or printed form, old tales, traditions or folk-lore, with historical foundation, connected with the earlier days of our city and county. Old letters from prominent people will be most heartily welcomed.

In order to secure a modern fire-proof building in which to house our increasingly valuable collections, a Building Fund has been established to which the people of this community and elsewhere are urged to contribute. By so doing, the praise-worthy objects of this Society will be greatly encouraged, and much valuable material, which otherwise might become lost, will be preserved.

Make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

Members and friends should remember the Society in their wills. Such bequests will be gratefully appreciated. They afford fine opportunities for perpetuating the names and helpful influence of donors. The legal form for a bequest is as follows:

"I give and bequeath to The Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the sum of _____ Dollars, free and clear of transfer inheritance tax."

The Public is invited to attend all regular meetings